

significance that they must be distinguished from the usual forms, in any critical discussion of the vegetation. For this reason they deserve a name. As a single condition produces similar variation, it seems most logical to apply the same term to the results of similar conditions. Accordingly I propose that the term "arenarius" be used to designate those forms of species of plants in which xerophytic adaptations are induced by growth in sand. I append a description of such a form which has come under my observation.

TYPE. (Gates 2922) growing in sandy soil in the *Andropogon scoparius* consociates of the bunchgrass prairie at Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, August 7, 1908.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Gates 163 (August 17, 1909) and Gates 347 (August 13, 1910), the latter of which accompanies this article as figure one.

Specimens may be consulted at the Herbarium of the University of Illinois, the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, (type) and the author's private herbarium.

A similar form of *Apocynum hypericifolium* was commented upon by Schaffner.* It may be termed *Apocynum hypericifolium* f. **arenarium**. Other such forms are under observation.

These forms are always easily recognized in the field, but herbarium specimens illustrating them are difficult to prepare. Consequently ordinary herbarium material, unless fully labeled does not furnish satisfactory data. This difficulty is in a large measure obviated by the use of the camera and the notebook in the field.

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THE BOTANICAL NAME OF THE WILD SAPODILLA

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The wild sapodilla or wild dilly, recorded by different authors under various names, is of the genus *Mimusops*, and occurs in southern Florida and through the Bahama Archipelago from Abaco and Great Bahama to the Caicos Islands and Inagua.

* Ohio Naturalist 10: 184. June 1910.

In the writings of Dr. Chapman, Dr. Gray, Prof. Sargent and Dr. Small, it is recorded from Florida as *Mimusops Sieberi* DC., a tree which is apparently restricted to the island of Trinidad and recently referred by Pierre to a variety of *Mimusops balata*. It is recorded from the Bahamas by Grisebach, by Dolley, and by Mrs. Northrop as *Mimusops dissecta* R. Br., which is an Asiatic species, and I have accepted for it (North American Trees 782) the name *Mimusops parvifolia* (Nutt.) Radlk.

The tree was first illustrated and described by Catesby in the second volume of the "Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands" at plate 87. Professor Sargent (Silva 5: 184) identified this plate with the tree under consideration. Like most of Catesby's plant illustrations, the figure is not wholly characteristic, but it is unmistakable to one familiar with the Bahama flora.

Sloanea emarginata of Linnaeus was based wholly upon this plate 87 of Catesby, but erroneously attributed by him to Carolina, and as this has priority over all other names given to the species, it should be used. Its synonymy is as follows:

MIMUSOPS EMARGINATA (L.)

Sloanea emarginata L. Sp. Pl. 512. 1753.

Mimusops parvifolia Radlk. Sitz. Akad. Wiss. Muench. 12: 344 (misprinted *parviflora*). 1882. Not R. Br.

Achras Zapotilla parvifolia Nuttall, Sylv. 3: 28. 1849.

Achras bahamensis Baker in Hook. Ic. 18: pl. 1795. 1888.

Mimusops floridana Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 12: 524. 1890.

Mimusops bahamensis Pierre, Not. Sapot. 37. 1891.

Mimusops depressa Pierre, Not. Sapot. 37. 1891.

Examination of the Cuban coastal flora at many localities has up to the present time failed to disclose the occurrence of this species there.